

SATALKIN, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KOMOKHOV, P.G., assistant

Deformability of a lime-silica mortar and autoclaved concrete  
under momentary impact. Sbor. trud. LIIZHT no.181:34-44 '62.  
(MIRA 16:9)

KOMOKHOV, P. G.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Lime-quartz cement of autoclave hardening and its application in transportation construction." Leningrad, 1961. 18 pp; (Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst); 200 copies; price not given; list of author's works on pp 17-18; (KL, 7-61 sup, 238)

KOMOKHOV, P.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of the fineness of grinding and the composition of lime-quartz cement on the properties of fine concretes hardened in autoclaves. Sbor. trud. LIIZHT no.200:89-104 '62.

(Concrete) (Cement)

(MIRA 16:7)

SATALKIN, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk. prof.; SENGHENKO, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; KOMOKHOV, P.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Compacting concrete and fine-ground mixtures using vibration molding and rolling. Sbor. trud. LIIZHT no.200:5-39 '62.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Vibrated concrete)

SATALKIN, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; SENCHENKO, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
KOMOKHOV, P.G.; KORNILOV, A.I., inzh.; PAVLOV, V.N., inzh.

Concrete mixes for mold rolling and vibration mold rolling.  
Trudy NIIZHB no.33:271-291 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo trans-  
porta (for Satalkin, Senchenko, Komokhov). 2. Orgtekhstroy  
Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Kornilov, Pavlov).

KOMOKINA, Z. F.

Komokina, Z. F., Levitskaia, S. B., Lur'e, S. L., Chentsova, T. N. and Shemiakin, M. M.,  
Synthesis of homosulfanylamide and some of its derivatives. p. 681

Two derivatives of homosulfanylamide have been synthesized: N<sup>4</sup>(sulfanyl-)  
-homosulfanylamide and N<sup>4</sup>-(homosulfanyl-)-sulfanylamide.

Lab. of Organic Chem. of the All Union Sci. Res. Inst. of Biological Prophylactic of  
Infections. March 9, 1947

SO: Journal of Applied Chemistry (USSR) 21, No. 6 (1948)

KCMOKINA, Z. F.

PA 10/49T30

USSR/Chemistry - p-Toluenesulfonamide;  
α-Amino  
Chemistry - Synthesis  
Jun 48

"Synthesis of Homosulfanilamide and Some of Its Derivatives," Z. F. Komokina, S. B. Levitskaya, S. L. Lur'ye, T. A. Chentsova, M. M. Shemyakin, Lab of Org Chem, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Biol Propylactives for Infections, 4 pp

"Zhur Priklad Khimii" Vol XXI, No 6, 1974

Describes improved method of synthesizing homosulfanilamide. Synthesizes two derivatives of homosulfanilamide: N<sup>4</sup>-(sulfanil-)-homosulfanilamide and

10/49T30

USSR/Chemistry - p-Toluenesulfonamide;  
α-Amino (Contd)  
Jun 48

N<sup>4</sup>-(homosulfanil-)-sulfanilamide. Submitted 9 Mar 47

10/49T30

LEVITOV, M.M.; INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; GOTOVTSEVA, V.A.; KOMOKINA, Z.F.;  
YUDINA, O.D.; KLEYMER, G.I.; IOFFE, R.I.; NAGLE, A.M.

Production and basic properties of almecillin (allylmercaptomethyl-  
penicillin). Med. prof. 15 no.11:12-19 N '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov  
i Rizhskiy zavod meditsinskikh preparatov.  
(PENICILLIN)

LEVITOV, M.M.; INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.;  
SHNEYERSON, A.N.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; KOMOKINA, Z.F.; DRUZHINIJA, Ye.N.

New type of penicillin -- $\alpha$ -phenoxyethylpenicillin and study of  
its microbiological properties. Antibiotiki 7 no.2:104-108 F '62.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.  
(PENICILLIN)

INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; STRUKOV, I.T.; KOMOKINA, Z.F.; D'EGILENKO, W.B.;  
SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Semisynthetic penicillins; chlorobutynepenicillin. Antibiotiki  
9 no.8:690-692 Ag '64. (MLRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,  
Moskva.

Komokos, G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1959, No 2672

Author : Komokos Gabor

Inst :

Title : Nuclear Interactions at Very Large Energies

Orig Pub : Fiz. szemle, 1958, 8, No 3, 76-81

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

KOMOLKIN, V., shofer 1-go klassa, obshchestvennyy avtoinspektor, udarnik  
Kommunisticheskogo truda; IVANOV, S., obshchestvennyy avtoinspektor;  
UDALOV, N., shofer-lyubitel'

Readers suggest and seek advice. Za bezop.dvizh. 5 no.7:16  
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. 15-ye otdeleniye Otdela regulirovaniya ulichnogo dvizheniya  
Gosudarstvennoy avtomobil'noy inspeksii (for Ivanov).  
(Traffic safety)

9,4120

31948  
S/057/62/032/001/008/018  
B146/B112AUTHORS: Andreyev, S. I., Vanyukov, M. P., Komolov, A. B., (Deceased)

TITLE: Development of the spark discharge channel with very steep current increase in the discharge circuit

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 1, 1962, 57-62

TEXT: The authors experimentally study the validity of the hydrodynamic theories on the development of a spark discharge channel by S. I. Drabkina (Ref. 1: ZhETF, 21, 473, 1951) and S. I. Braginskiy (Ref. 2: ZhETF, 34, 1548, 1958) for a very steep current increase in discharges up to 1 joule in air. Data on the widening of the spark channel were recorded by an electron-optical converter type ПММ-3 (PIM-3) with oxygen-cesium and antimony-cesium photocathodes. The authors operated with 500-7500 pF capacitors, a voltage of 3-23 kv, and an inductivity of the discharge gap of 10-80 nHy. It was shown that the hydrodynamic theory by Drabkina agreed with the experiment in the first quarter of the oscillation period only. For later periods, the theoretical values of both the channel width and the widening velocity are too high. The values of the Card 1/2

Development of the spark discharge ...

31948  
S/057/62/032/001/008/018  
B146/B112

channel width according to Braginskiy, however, agree with the experiment, even after more than one period. The radiative energy losses are not expressed in the formulas by Braginskiy; therefore, the good agreement of his theory with the experiment gives proof of the low effect of radiation on the channel development. The widening velocity of the channel in the initial stage of discharge agrees in theory and experiment, attaining 10-12 km/sec; at the end of this stage, which corresponds to the period of growing electrical conductivity and lasts about  $5 \cdot 10^{-9}$  sec, the amperage attains the value of 300-600 a for discharge in air under atmospheric pressure and an electric breakdown voltage of 30-40 kv/cm, while the channel radius is 0.05 mm. There are 4 figures and 11 references: 10 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. Fischer J. Opt. Soc. Amer., 47, 981, 1957.

SUBMITTED: March 22, 1961

Card 2/2

KOMOLOV, I., inzh.

~~Automatic~~ device for tightening reinforcement. Stroitel'  
~~no. 10:19, 20 '61.~~ (MIRA 14:11)  
(Concrete reinforcement)

KOMOLOV, I.

Texturing wall slabs and blocks. Stroitel' 8 no.6:8-9 Je '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Facades)

KGMOLOV, I.

Raise the quality of welded joints in precast construction.  
Stroitel' 8 no.10:16-19 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Building--Details)  
(Precast concrete construction)

KOMOLOV, L. I.

USSR/Engineering - Machine Tools

Card 1/1

Authors : Komolov, L. I.

Title : High-speed cutting of helical worm surfaces

Periodical : Avt. Trakt. Prom. Ed. 1, Insert between pages 20-21, January 1954

Abstract : A description is given of the high-speed cutting of helical worm gear surfaces, on the DIP-300 cutting machine with the aid of cutters made of T30K4 and T15K6P alloy steel. The author also presents the geometric configuration of cutters, helical worm gear, and methods for its installation in the cutting machine. Tables and diagrams.

Institution : .... *Vladimir Tractor Plant*

Submitted : ....

ACC NR: AP7002722

SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/66/000/012/0017/0020

AUTHOR: Artamonov, O. M. ; Gerasimova, N. B. ; Komolov, S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental study of the operation of a mirror electron optical system

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 12, 1966, 17-20

TOPIC TAGS: electron optics, electron mirror, mirror electron optics, surface potential distribution, retarding field

ABSTRACT: A description is given of a mirror electron optical system which makes it possible to obtain an image of the surface distribution of the potential. An experimental investigation was made of the dependence of the arising contrast on the system's parameters in the case of a periodic distribution of the potential on the surface of the object. The results showed that the contrast reaches a maximum value at a specific magnitude of intensity in the system's retarding field. The authors express their appreciation to Academician A. A. Lebedev for his constant interest to the study. Orig. art. has: 5 figs and 5 equations. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 22May66/ORIG REF: 003/ [SP]

Card 1/1

OTH REF: 007/

UDC: 621.384

KGMOLOV, V., red.

V skafandre - nad planetoi! Walk into space. Moskva,  
Izd-vo agentstva pechati Novosti, 1965. 1 v.

(MIRA 18:2)

Комолов, В. Г.  
Komolov, V. G.

N/5  
893.31  
.B9

Tri tsveta, a mast' odna <sup>Three</sup>  
shades but the same color, by  Komolov, V. G.  
 + Petr Tikhonovich Bunyakov, Moskva,  
Gospolitizdat, 1957.  
157 p.

KORSHUNOV, A.I., inzh.; KOMOLOV, V.G., inzh.; MAYOROV, A.I., inzh.

Telescoping elevator for repairing converter linings.  
Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 14 no.9:43-44 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Converters--Maintenance and repair) (Elevators)

KOMOLOV, V.G.

Equipment for mold drawing from flaskā. Lit. proizv. no.5:14-15  
My '62. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Foundries--Equipment and supplies)

KOMOLOV, V.I.; KONOVALOV, A.T.; PTASHKIN, M.F.

Production of an inoculated cast iron. Lit. proizv. 5:41-42  
My '64. (MIRA 18:3)

AKHMANOV, S.A.; KOMOLOV, V.P.

Experimental study of fluctuation effects in establishing oscillations in an oscillator with two steady states. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; radiofiz. 5 no.6:1175-1186 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Oscillators, Electric) (Electronic measurements)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041437

S/0188/64/000/003/0052/0057

AUTHOR: Kemolov, V. P.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of fluctuation phenomena during the buildup of oscillations in a generator with three steady states

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 3. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 3, 1964, 52-57

TOPIC TAGS: generator, fluctuation, oscillation, parametric generator, noise, phase distribution function, steady state excitation, generator synchronization, parametron, ternary quantizer

ABSTRACT: The article deals with an experimental study of the effect of various initial conditions (normal gaussian noise, the influence of a synchronous and nonsynchronous signal at different signal-to-noise ratios) on the character of the buildup of oscillations in a two-circuit parametric generator with three nonzero (that is, active) steady states, distinguished by the phase of the steady-state oscillations. Particular attention is directed at the experimental determination of the effect of such factors as the signal and noise phase-distribution function and the signal-to-noise ratio measured within wide limits

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Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4041437

on the excitation of the steady phase states of a twin-circuit parametric generator operating in a mode in which the oscillations generated are in mutual synchronization. This mode of operation is of primary interest, with the generator acting as a ternary trigger element (for example, in the logical circuits of computer devices). For the purposes of the experiment, a two-circuit parametric generator (parametron) was designed, with circuits tuned as follows:  $F_1 = 2$  mc and  $F_2 = 1$  mc. Voltage pumping frequency is given at  $F_p = 3$  mc, and circuit Q at 40-50. The factors which determine the phase of the steady-state oscillations of the 3rd subharmonic in this generator were experimentally studied on a special device described and illustrated in the text of the article. The following operational modes were considered: (1) The preoscillation voltage (initial conditions) in the generator circuits is determined by the noise alone; (2) The preoscillation voltage is determined by the superposition of the synchronous signal having a frequency equal to the working frequency of the generator (3rd pumping subharmonic) and the noise. The statistical technique employed in conducting the tests and measurements is fully described in the article. The results of these tests permit an estimation of the natural noises (set noises) of the twin-circuit parametric generator. Comparison with a single-circuit generator

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041437

shows that the mean square value of the preoscillation noise voltage of an independent two-circuit parametric generator is twice that of the value of the natural noises in the single-circuit generator, with a depth of modulation for the reactive parameter of  $m = 0.2$ . It is noted that the use of the twin-circuit parametric generator of the type described in this article as a ternary quantizer (in conjunction with a phase detector) in the detection of weak signals is, in certain cases, more expedient than the use of quantizing devices employing single-circuit parametric generators. The latter have a clearly expressed zone of insensitivity to signals whose phase (read from the phase of the steady-state oscillations of the generator) corresponds to the value  $\cos \varphi = 0$ . In this case, detection by means of a binary quantizer is ineffective. The ternary quantizer is practically free of this defect, for no conditions arise in such a device which might promote the equiprobable excitation of all three generator phases. In this way, the generator has no zone of insensitivity with respect to the detection of unknown signals of unknown phase. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiotekhniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta  
(Department of Radio Engineering, Moscow State University)

Cord 3/4



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with a mean value of 1.0. The method used was a simple comparison of the test signal with the reference signal. The results obtained in the present work are given in Table 1. It can be seen from the table that the method is very simple and does not require special equipment. The method is very reliable and gives a high degree of accuracy. The method is very simple and does not require special equipment. The method is very reliable and gives a high degree of accuracy.

The results obtained in the present work are given in Table 1. It can be seen from the table that the method is very simple and does not require special equipment. The method is very reliable and gives a high degree of accuracy. The method is very simple and does not require special equipment. The method is very reliable and gives a high degree of accuracy.

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Московский государственный университет имени М. В. Ломоносова

Faculty of Science, State

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Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup for  
nonstationary phase distributions.

1 - current generator, 2 - pulse generator, 3 - pulse generator,  
4 - signal generator, 5 - normal wave generator, 6 - phase  
limiter, 7 - amplifier, 8 - phase detector, 9 - phase detector,  
10 - spectrum analyzer, 11 - phase detector, 12 -  
parametric oscillator.

L 2684-66 EFT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP5025162

SOURCE CODE: UR/0188/65/000/005/0089/0090

AUTHOR: Komolov, V. P.

ORG: Department of Radio Engineering, Moscow State University (Kafedra Radiotekhniki, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Parametron frequency divider circuits

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 5, 1965, 89-90

TOPIC TAGS: frequency division, parametron

ABSTRACT: The proposed parametron frequency divider, shown in Fig. 1, effectively

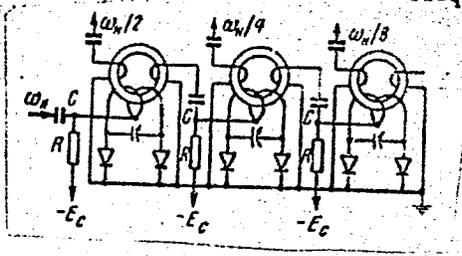


Fig. 1. Parametron frequency divider

filters (to 30db) undesirable pump frequency at the output, preserves parametric oscillations over a wide range of frequencies ( $\Delta\omega_p/\omega_p \approx 0.1$ , where  $\Delta\omega_p$  is the frequency

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.374.4

L 2084-66

ACC NR: AP5025162

band of mutual synchronization with the pump frequency), and maintains high efficiency (up to 90%). The circuit was tested experimentally using a 4-Mc pump frequency and D813 reverse-biased (with -3v) varactor diodes. The tuning of each stage was accomplished by varying the number of core windings. The output of the first and second divider stages contained undesirable signals which were 25db down from the desired output. In the third stage the signals were 30db down. An attempt to increase the division by the addition of another stage without intermediate amplification proved unsuccessful. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BD]

SUB CODE: EC/ SUBM DATE: 21Jan65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4/22.

Card 2/2

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tions and for various amplitude and phase values of the input signal was determined

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OTHER: 001

ATT. PRESS: 1003

L 9003-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP5027893

SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/65/026/011/2012/2018

AUTHOR: Komolov, V. P. (Moscow)

ORG: None

TITLE: Multistable parametrons 25

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 11, 1965, 2012-2018

TOPIC TAGS: parametric oscillator, parametric amplifier, trigger circuit, computer logic, logic circuit, computer circuit, automatic control system

ABSTRACT: The extensive use of electronic digital computers not only in carrying out mathematical operations, but also in the automatic control of processes and objects is related to the creation and application of new, effective designs of storage elements and trigger circuits. The aim of the present article is to examine several types of multistable parametrons with several stable phase states and their possible application in the various fields of computer technology and automatic control. The experimental investigation of parametrons, conducted for the radiowave frequency range, covered the following: 1) development of new circuits and designs of parametrons; 2) determination of the duration of the transition processes under stable parametric oscillations; 3) study of the statistics of the excitation of steady-state phases under different actuation conditions (switching in) of parametrons; 4) determination of the sensitivity of parametrons to the parameters

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.373.45:621.372.45

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ACC NR: AP5027893

2

(amplitude and phase) of a phasemanipulated signal with different signal to noise ratios; 5) study of the effect of the fluctuations on the stability of steady-state conditions of parameter operation; and 6) checking the operation of the parametrons in logic circuits. A discussion is presented on the application of parametric generators in trigger circuits. The use of ternary systems in computers instead of binary or decimal systems is discussed, and the advantages of ternary systems are indicated. It is noted that parametron trigger circuits are also effective frequency dividers. Authors express deep gratitude to S. A. Akhmanov and I. T. Trofimenko for useful advice during the discussion of this article. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: EC, DP, IE/ SUBM DATE: 20Jan65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002

Card

2/2

ACC NR: AP6036166

SOURCE CODE: UR/0188/66/000/005/0096/0105

AUTHOR: Akhmanov, S. A.; Komolov, V. P.

ORG: Department of Radio Engineering (Kafedra radiotekhniki)

TITLE: Statistical effects in the measurement of phases with the aid of systems with variable parameters

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 5, 1966, 96-105

TOPIC TAGS: signal detection, signal to noise ratio, digital system, parametric converter, phase modulation

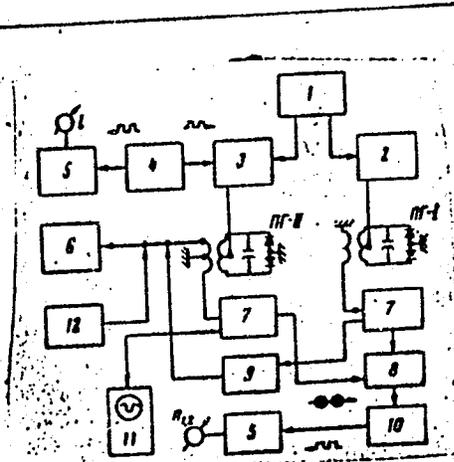
ABSTRACT: A method is described for measuring the amplitude and phase of weak signals with known frequency at a signal/noise ratio  $\ll 1$ . A feature of the method is the use of digital techniques to accumulate the data and determining the signal parameters with a specified degree of reliability. A receiving unit effecting both amplification and binary quantization of the signal, built around a parametron connected in a balanced circuit, was used (Fig. 1). The presence of a signal was determined after a series of triggerings of the parametron by processing digital information whose complete accumulation cycle consisted of a number of triggering series. Results are presented in which signals of power as low as  $10^{-16}$  watt were reliably registered after a time of ten seconds. At a signal/noise ratio  $\sim 10^{-2}$ , the phase of the signal was determined accurate to  $0.5^\circ$  (confidence level 0.99) after ten seconds. The method

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UDC: 621.317.37: 621.378

ACC NR: AP6036166

Fig. 1. Block diagram of setup (without power supply): 1 - Pump generator, 2 - pump amplifier, 3 - pump amplifier-modulator, 4 - triggering pulse generator, 5 - pulse counter, 6 - microvolt meter, 7 - buffer stage, 8 - phase detector, 9 - phase shifter, 10 - amplifier-limiter, 11 - oscilloscope, 12 - Gaussian-noise generator, PG - parametric generator.



can also be used to observe slight phase modulation of a signal. The results are compared with those obtained by other methods. It is concluded that the phase measurement method is more suitable at high frequencies, especially at radio and microwave frequencies. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/    SUBM DATE: 27May65/    ORIG REF: 010/    OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4029923

S/3087/62/001/000/0091/0099

AUTHOR: Bondarenko, A. V.; Farberov, M. I.; Karakuleva, G. I.; Komolova, G. A.;  
Tikhvinskaya, M. Yu.

TITLE: Synthesis of di-tert-butylbenzoic acid

SOURCE: Yaroslavl'. Tekhnologicheskii institut. Khimiya i khimicheskaya  
tekhnologiya, vol. 1 (8), 1962, 91-99

TOPIC TAGS: benzoic acid, isobutylene, toluene, polymerization, emulsifier, sur-  
face active substance, alkali metal

ABSTRACT: Di-tert-butylbenzoic acid is a product which previously has not been produced and has not been used on industrial scales. Only short references have been made to the possibility of its synthesis. The authors suggest that the manufacture of di-tert-butylbenzoic acid is feasible from inexpensive raw material; toluene and isobutylene. This was done in three stages. It was shown that a convenient method of obtaining di-tert-butyltoluene is the disproportioning of tert-butyltoluene in the presence of aluminum chloride in the continuous extraction of toluene (in order to shift the equilibrium of the reaction). Such a method assures a yield of the object product on the order of 90% for the converted tert-butyltoluene from the theoretic. By means of the liquid phase of oxidation di-tert-butyltoluene  
Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4029923

in the presence of a catalyst it was possible to obtain a high-yield of di-tert-butylbenzoic acid. Di-tert-butyltoluene and di-tert-benzoic acid were separated and characterized. The salts of alkali metals of di-tert-benzoic acid were good emulsifiers in the processes of emulsion polymerization. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya SK (NIIMSK) (Yaroslavl technological institute and scientific research institute of monomers for SK (NIIMSK))

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 29Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2



LEVINSON, M.S.; KOMDLOVA, G.S.; GUREVICH, F.A.

Mechanism of the action on Protozoa of water subjected to ultrasonic radiation. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.8:114-116 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Krasnoyarskiy meditsinskiy institut.

(Protozoa) (Ultrasonic waves--Physiological effect)

KOMOLOVA, G.S.; LEVINSON, M.S.

Effect of ultrasound on yeast cells as related to the nature of the surrounding gas. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 11:130-134 '60.  
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.  
(Ultrasonic waves—Physiological effect)  
(Yeast)

AP4042130

S/030758, 001 0056/0058

Gracheva, G. S., Gracheva, N. P.

Inhibiting effect of ultrasonic high frequencies on yeast cell reproduction

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdel. nize, Izv. Sibirya biologo-meditsinskikh nauk, no. 1, 1964, 56-58

Yeast cell (Candida tropicalis), ultrasonic frequency, yeast cell reproduction, noncavitation condition

Literature studies indicate that ultrasonic frequencies inhibit yeast cell reproduction under cavitation conditions. The present investigators the effects of ultrasonic frequencies on yeast cell reproduction under noncavitation conditions using two ultrasonic oscillators submerged in oil water emulsion to maintain a temperature below 30°C. Yeast cell (Candida tropicalis) suspensions in a synthetic culture medium were kept at 30°C for 12 hrs and exposed to ultrasonic frequencies of 2.5 MHz for 2 min every 12 hr period. Yeast cell growth was investigated after

Card 1/3

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... massive exposure to the ultrasonic frequencies by a  
... method using a FEK-M colormeter. In addition  
... *Candida tropicalis* ... covers  
... for 1 sec, ... The  
... cells in 1 cm<sup>3</sup> of culture ... as an index.  
... results show that the number of ... cells in all  
... to ultrasonic frequencies ... control  
... of thermostating, ... to  
... increases yeast cell growth. ... of  
... is observed with a ... ultrasonic  
... with longer exposure the effect ...  
... quantities under noncaritative ... present  
... on yeast growth. The ...  
... A. Terskov and I. I. ...  
... during the present investigation ... was  
... available.

Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,  
Physics Institute, ... 630090

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

1974-1975

ENCLOSURE

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NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

11.1200

S/058/62/000/003/063/092  
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Levinson, M. S., Komolova, G. S.

TITLE: Effect of acoustic irradiation conditions of water on the yield of final products formed in it

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1962, 44, abstract 3G359 (Sb. "Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva", no. 12, Moscow, 1960, 151-158)

TEXT: A substance, chemically more active than  $H_2O$ , was established in degassing water subjected to acoustic irradiation; apparently, it is Bach's peroxide  $H_2O_4$ .

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KOMOLOVA, G.S.; LEVINSON, M.S.

Role of chemical substances formed in water under ultrasonic irradiation in the damaging effect of ultrasonic waves on yeast cells. (MIRA 14:6)  
Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.5:80-85 '61.

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk.  
(Ultrasonic waves--Physiological effect)  
(Yeast)

40338

S/194/62/000/006/126/232  
D256/D308

11 1310 (also 3419, 4419)

AUTHORS: Levinson, M.S., and Komolova, G.S.

TITLE: Chemical changes occurring in water under the influence of ultrasound

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-5-41 sh (V sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled veshchestva, no. 12, M., 1960, 151-158)

TEXT: The multitude of chemical processes taking place under irradiation of matter with ultrasound cannot be explained without taking into account the chemical changes that occur in water under the influence of ultrasound. The effect was investigated of distilled water irradiated with ultrasound at various conditions, on solutions of potassium iodide and dyes. The influence of factors determining the chemical action of ultrasound was eliminated in a series of experiments, so that it was possible to investigate the effect of the changes of the medium on the chemical processes and to observe the chemical changes taking place in water under various conditions.  
Card 1/2

GUREVICH, F.A.; LEVINSON, M.S.; KOMOLOVA, G.S.

Effect of water exposed to ultrasonic waves on infusorians.  
Uch. zap. Kras. gos. ped. inst. 15:253-255 '59. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Ultrasonic waves--Physiological effect)  
(Infusoria);

10/10/68

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the problem and the objectives of the investigation.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the experimental procedure. It includes a list of the materials and equipment used, a description of the apparatus, and a detailed account of the experimental conditions and the methods used to collect and analyze the data.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the experiment. It includes a description of the data obtained, a comparison of the results with the theoretical predictions, and a discussion of the factors that may have influenced the results.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references. The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study and discusses the implications of the results. The references list the sources of the information used in the report.

ANALYSIS  
LABORATORY NR: AT5007818

9

12.8-51.0  $\mu\text{g}$  Nb and 22.8-114  $\mu\text{g}$  Ta were determined at pH 7.5-8 and  
respectively, with maximum relative error of approximately 3%.  
Titanium and niobium in mixtures with tantalum were determined  
separately, after complexing of titanium with Trilon B. The method was used  
for the determination of Ti, Nb and Ta in leucite, zircon, and rutile in  
agreement with values obtained by determination of Nb and Ta with tannic acid  
and the determination of Ti. The results are given in the attached formula.

REMARKS: none

DATE: 1974-06-11

BY: [illegible]

REF CODE: 10,00

NO.

OTHER: 001

KOMOLOVA, N.G.; TSEKOVNITSKAYA, I.A.

Amperometric titration of niobium with pyrocatechol. Zav. lab.  
30 no.11:1329-1330 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KOMOLOVA R. P. and BILIBIN A. F.

5570. KOMOLOVA R. P. and BILIBIN A. F. Treatment of dysentery with colloid sus-  
pensions of silver salts of sulphathiazole K[in. Med. Mosk. 1950, 28/8 (41-44) Tables 2

In view of the fact that treatment with sulphonamides proved ineffective in some of the cases of dysentery, a silver-containing preparation was administered as an enema in a 1 to 2% aqueous solution for 3 days in succession. In neglected chronic forms this treatment was repeated. Its effect was particularly striking in cases in which other methods had failed. Salamun - Koper (XX, 6, 2, 7)

SO: Excerpta Medica, Section II, Vol. 4, No. 10

RATNER, S.I., Prof; BRUSHLINSKAYA, N.G.; MAYORCHUK, D.P.; KOMOLOVA,  
R.P., (Moscow)

Clinical aspects of ornithosis in man. Klin.med.33 no.5:34-41  
My '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina  
(Nauchnyy rukeveditel' prof. S. I. Ratner, glavnyy vrach -  
prof. A.N. Shabanov, zam.glavnogo vracha po infektsii--zaslu-  
zhenny vrach RSFSR A.N. Buznikov)

(ORNITHOSIS

clin.aspects)

(LUNGS, in various dis.)

ornithosis)

RATNER, S.I., professor; KOROL'EV, G.P.; GUBIN, G.N.; KOMOLOVA, R.P.

A case of foot-and-mouth disease of prolonged duration in man. Klin. med. 34 no.7:70-77 J1 '56. (MLBA 9:10)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdeleniya Klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. S.I.Ratner, glavnyy vrach - prof. A.N.Shabanov), Nauchno-proizvodstvennoy laboratorii Ministerstva sovkhovov RSFSR i Yashchurnoy laboratorii Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy veterinarii (dir. - prof. N.I.Leonov)  
(FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, case reports  
in man, prolonged duration)

SOV/109-4-6-17/27

AUTHORS: Komolova, T.I. and Nasledov, D.N.

TITLE: Electrical Characteristics of the Rectifiers Based on  $TiO_2$  (Elektricheskiye svoystva vypryamiteley na osnove  $TiO_2$ )

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, pp 1033 - 1037 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The rectifiers were prepared as follows. A plate of metallic titanium having an area of  $2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$  was etched in a water solution of NaF and HCl. It was then washed in petrol and spirit. Next, it was placed into a quartz tube, having a diameter of 35 mm, and then inserted into a cylindrical oven. Here, it was subjected to a heat treatment in an atmosphere of water vapour at a temperature of  $700 - 750^\circ \text{C}$ . The treatment lasted for 2-3 hours. Cooling was effected gradually. The above treatment resulted in the appearance of  $TiO_2$  on the surface of the plate, the thickness of the film being of the order of a few tens of microns. The plates were used to prepare rectifier diodes. The metallic titanium was used as the

Card1/3

SOV/109-4-6-17/27

Electrical Characteristics of the Rectifiers Based on  $TiO_2$

lower electrode, while the upper electrode was formed by depositing a layer of silver onto the surface of the plate. The coating could be effected by evaporation or by electrodeposition in an electrolytic bath. The second method was more successful and all the investigated rectifiers were prepared in this manner. The experimental characteristics of the rectifiers are illustrated in Figures 1-6. Figure 1 shows the static current-voltage characteristics of three different rectifiers. Figure 3 shows the current-voltage characteristics of a rectifier taken at various temperatures (ranging from 20 - 300 °C). The capacitances of the rectifiers were measured by employing an audio-frequency bridge and the results are shown in Figure 4; the capacitance is plotted as a function of the biasing voltage applied to the rectifier; it was found that the rectifiers had a capacitance of 0.1 to 0.2  $\mu F/cm^2$ . The temperature dependence of the rectifier resistance

Card2/3

SOV/109-4-6-17/27

Electrical Characteristics of the Rectifiers Based on  $TiO_2$

and capacitance, for various values of the biasing voltage, are illustrated in Figures 5 and 6. From the investigation, it is concluded that the rectifiers have satisfactory electrical characteristics in that they can operate at inverse voltages of up to 10 V and pass comparatively large densities in the forward direction. The rectifiers can operate at temperatures up to 200 °C but it appears that higher operating temperatures are also possible. The capacitance of the rectifiers is comparatively large, this being due to the high permittivity of  $TiO_2$ . The authors express their gratitude to

A.P. Obukhov for his help. There are 6 figures and 4 English references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR  
(Leningrad Engineering Physics Institute of the Ac.Sc., USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1957

Card 3/3

30715

S/181/61/003/011/025/056

B-25/B104

24.7700 (1043, 1055, 1085)

AUTHORS: Komolova, T. I., Nasledov, D. N.

TITLE: Study of static volt-ampere characteristics of rectifiers made of semiconductive titanium dioxide

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 11, 1961, 3400-3404

TEXT: The authors studied the static volt-ampere characteristics of rectifier elements at temperatures ranging from nitrogen temperature to +240°C, using a highly stable thermostat (a variant of K. Onnes' type). TiO<sub>2</sub> films, 20 by 20 mm, were produced on titanium plates previously polished, etched, and oxidized in water vapor at 500°C for 2 hr. Subsequently, they were cooled to 500°C in a furnace, and further cooled in air to room temperature. As theory shows, the current strength must depend on voltage like

$$I = I_0 (e^{qV/\beta kT} - 1), \text{ where } q = \text{electron charge and}$$

$\beta$  = dimensionless coefficient. If  $V \ll \beta kT/q$ , this exponential function goes over into a linear one:  $I = I_0 (qV/\beta kT) \equiv G_0 V$ , where  $G_0$  denotes

Card 1/6/4

30785

S/181/61/003/011/025/056  
B125/B104

Study of static volt-ampere ...

conductivity at zero voltage. Measurements made on a great number of specimens always showed similar results. Fig. 1 shows volt-ampere characteristics for specimen no. 1 at three different temperatures. The cutoff voltage and the resistance  $r_B$  were determined from similar curves for each temperature. The voltage  $V_{\text{cutoff}}$  which was 3.7-3.8 v at nitrogen temperature, decreased with rising temperature and amounted to 0.5-0.7 v at +240°C. The volume resistance can be estimated from the inclination of the rectilinear section of the characteristic. Resistance increased from  $4.5 \cdot 10^5$  ohm·cm<sup>2</sup> at nitrogen temperature to 5.35 ohm·cm<sup>2</sup> at +240°C.  $r_B$  is an exponential function of  $1/T$ , from which an activation energy of 0.16-0.18 ev is obtained. Another exponential section with high values of  $\beta$  appears on the direct branch of the volt-ampere characteristic for TiO<sub>2</sub> rectifiers at low voltages (0.2-0.5 ev). Owing to the existence of two exponential sections, the two values  $I_{o1}$  and  $I_{o2}$ , ( $I_{o1} \gg I_{o2}$ ) follow for  $\beta_1 \gg \beta_2$  from the curves  $I = f(V) = I_0 e^{qV/\beta kT}$ .

Fig. 4 shows the initial parts of the volt-ampere characteristics for specimen no. 1 at -79, +18, and +108°C. The first part of the inverse branch of the volt-ampere characteristic, from 0 to 2-3 v of the inverse

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30785  
S/181/61/003/011/025/056  
B125/B104

Study of static volt-ampere ...

voltage, represents the current strength as a linear function of the voltage. The inclination of this straight line represents the conductivity of the rectifier at zero. From 2-3 v onward the above-mentioned linear function goes over into the exponential function  $I_{inv} = I_{inv.0} \exp(\alpha V)$ , where  $\alpha$  is a temperature-dependent coefficient. The type of rectifier considered here behaves like other semiconductor rectifier. The rules established here can be described by the formulas of the theory of p-n junctions. The high values of  $V_{cutoff}$  agree with the large width of the forbidden band. There are 6 figures and 6 references: 1 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: H. C. Gorton, T. S. Shilliday, F. K. Eggleston. Electr. Eng., 74, 10, 904, 1955. C. T. Sah, R. N. Noyce, W. Shockley. Proc. IRE, 45, 9, 1228, 1957. R. G. Breckenridge, W. R. Hosler. Phys. Rev., 91, 793, 1953. K

Card 3/4

30785

Study of static volt-ampere ...

S/181/61/003/011/025/056  
B125/B104

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhniicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR  
Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe  
AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1961

4

Card 4/4

FRENKEL', Yefim Borisovich; KGMOLQV, Vladimir Georgiyevich; WATB, Semen Isakovich; SAVCHENKO, Vsevolod Viktorovich; GOBENKO, S.S., inzh., retsenzent; LISITSYN, L.V., inzh., retsenzent; RYZHOV, B.V., inzh., retsenzent; TSOKANOV, A.V., inzh., retsenzent; KLIMOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Factory repair of electric railway motors and auxiliary machinery] Zavodskii remont tiagovykh dvigatelei i vspomogatel'nykh mashin. Moskva, Vses.isdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshchenia, 1961. 366 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Electric machinery--Maintenance and repair)  
(Railroads--Electric equipment)

KOMOLOVA, Ye. F.

Komolova, Ye. F.

"A comparative evaluation of the properties of smallscale Bessemer steel and the range of rational application of it in railroad transportation." Min Railways USSR. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Railroad Transport. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya letopis'  
No. 25, 1956. Moscow

KOMOLOVA, Ye. F.

SOV/137-58-8-17785

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 227 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Komolova, Ye. F.

TITLE: Improving the Tensile Strength of Castings Made of Side-blown Bessemer Steel (Povysheniye prochnosti otlivok iz malobessemerovskoy stali)

PERIODICAL: Sb. dokl. po stal'n. otlivkam i povysheniyu ikh kachestva. Moscow, 1957, pp 5-24

ABSTRACT: A comparative investigation of mechanical properties ( $\sigma_s$ ,  $\sigma_b$ ,  $S_k$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\psi$ ,  $\sigma_{bi}$ , and  $\sigma_{-1}$   $a_k$ ) was performed at temperatures of  $\pm 20$  to  $-60^\circ\text{C}$  on steels of the following types: side-blown Bessemer steel (I), open-hearth steel (II), and normalized electro-smelted steels 15L and 20L produced in several plants. It was established that I is superior in quality to acidic electric steel and that it is equivalent to II in most of its properties. In order to obtain I which is fully equivalent to II, experiments were carried out which involved the introduction of special reductants and inoculants (Mg, Si-Ca, Fe-Ti) in combination with small quantities of alloying elements (Cr, Mn; up to 1% of each) followed by diffusion annealing at a

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-8-17785

Improving the Tensile Strength of Castings (cont.)

temperature of 1150° for a period of 2-6 hours. It was established that I thus improved may be employed along with II in casting of most important parts.

P. V.

1. Steel castings--Mechanical properties
2. Steel castings--Test results

Card 2/2

KOMOLOVA, YE. F.

137-58-1-1730

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 235 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Komolova, Ye. F.

TITLE: Parts for Railroad Rolling Stock Made of Side-blown Bessemer Steel (Detali zheleznodorozhnogo podvizhnogo sostava iz malobessemerovskoy stali)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zh.-d. transp., 1957, Nr 130, pp 22-39

ABSTRACT: The side-blown Bessemer method of making steel for shaped castings is a desirable one because of its cheapness and availability, and also because of its advantages in terms of technology and operational characteristics. Comparison of the properties of side-blown alloy and carbon Bessemer steel on the one hand and open-hearth steel on the other relative to the service conditions of parts of railroad rolling stock permits recommendation of a more general employment of existing side-blown Bessemer converters and expansion of the list of parts to be made of side-blown Bessemer steel. The comparative results presented for a considerable number of mechanical tests, structural investigations, and technical samplings of steel smelted by various methods shows that side-blown Bessemer steel is fully applicable for the

Card 1/2

137-58-1-1730

Parts for Railroad Rolling Stock Made of Side-blown Bessemer Steel  
manufacture of critical parts.

A. S.

1. Steel--Applications    2. Steel--Castings    3. Steel--Economic effects

Card 2/2

IN'SHAKOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOLOVANOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
KLEMENTOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOMOLOVA, Ye.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic couplings made from reinforced low-alloy steel. Vest.  
TSNII MPS 18 no.8:33-37 D '59. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Car couplings)

КОМОЛОВА, YE. F.

PLISS I POKK EKOZITATION 809/1340

Сороскопиче по теорију литургије професор Ј. М.  
Будучи професор у металургијској науци (Сороскопиче по теорију литургије професор Ј. М. у Москви, 1960, 201 стр. Екстра слип инсерти. 3,000 копија штампана.)  
Сороскопиче по теорију литургије професор Ј. М. Институт металургије. Москва по теорију литургије професор Ј. М.

Prof. M. I. B. Olyuyev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; M. of Publishing House: V.I. Kuznetsov; Tech. M.: V.I. Polyakov.

PROCEEDS: This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers, engineers, technicians of scientific research institutes and industrial plants, and for faculty members of schools of higher education.

OTHERS: The collection contains technical papers presented at the Third Conference on the Theory of Casting Processes, organized by the Institute of Metallurgy of the Commission for Machine-Building Technology of the Institute of Science of the Academy of Science (USSR) and by Institute Metallurgical and Machine-Building (Institute of Metallurgy, Soviet Academy of Science (USSR)). The most serious defects in castings, ingots, and welds as a result of casting shrinkage are reviewed. Factors contributing to the formation of shrinkage cavities, porosity, cracks, fissures, distortion, and internal stresses are analyzed along with measures taken to prevent and remedy them. The hydrodynamic aspects of molten metals and the process of solidification of metals are also to the problem of shrinkage defects. No personalitis are mentioned. Most papers are accompanied by bibliographic references, the majority of which are Soviet.

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Card 1/6

S/123/61/000/003/015/023  
A004/A104

AUTHORS: Vlasov, V. I., and Komolova, Ye. F.

TITLE: Investigation of shrinkage porosity in steel castings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1961, 21, abstract 3G178. (V sb. "Usadochn. protsessy v metallakh". Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 85-96)

TEXT: The authors have studied the process of formation of porosity and centered shrinkage cavities and their effect on the toughness indices at various temperatures and wearresistance as well as the effect of the dimensions and location of centered shrinkage cavities on the endurance of individual castings. At a 3-4% shrinkage porosity, the toughness of steel decreases by 40% while the endurance of steel with dispersed porosity at alternating loads already decreases rather intensively at stresses which are lower than the endurance limit in compact specimens of the same steel. Moreover, shrinkage defects of small dimensions located in the center of the casting do not affect the endurance during alternating bending. Surface shrinkage porosity does not reduce the toughness and endurance if the number of pores is not large and their depth not exceeding 2 mm.

Card 1/2

VLASOV, V.I.; KOMOLOVA, Ye.F.; LADYZHENSKIY, B.N., kand. tekhn.  
nauk, retsenzent; MARKIZ, Yu.L., inzh., red.izd-va;  
SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Cast G13L high-manganese steel; properties and manufac-  
ture] Litaia vysokomargantsovistaia stal' G13L; svoistva  
i proizvodstvo. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 194 p.  
(MIRA 16:6)

(Manganese steel) (Steel castings)

VLASOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; PUTRYA, N.N., inzh.; KOMOLOVA, Ye.F.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk

Increasing the operating efficiency of the switch system parts  
on high-speed sections. Vest. TSNII MPS 24 no.8:3-6 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

KOMOLOVA, Ye.G.; STEPANOVA, V.D.

Progress in carrying out the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. "On measures for the further improvement of medical attendance and health protection for the population of the U.S.S.R." in Kuybyshev Province. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no.8:38-39 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(KUYBYSHEV PROVINCE—PUBLIC HEALTH)

KOMOL'TSEV, Kronid Aleksandrovich; ZAV'YALOV, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk,  
retsensent; KUTS, K.I., inzh., retsensent; NOVOSEL'TSEV, N.V.,  
red.; POLTEVA, B.Kh., red.isd-va; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Forest products and lumberyard management] Osnovy lesnogo  
tovarovedeniia i lesoskladskogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Gosles-  
bunizdat, 1960. 392 p. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Forest products) (Lumberyards)

ZAV'YALOV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; KOMOL'TSEV, K.A., retsenzent;  
STOLPNIK, P.S., red.; POLTEVA, B.Kh., red.izd-va

[Truck cranes and loaders] Avtomobil'nye krany i pogruzchiki.  
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1959. 213 p. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)  
(Fork lift trucks)

KOMOLY, Judit

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Hungary

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: [not given]

Source: Budapest, Magyar Pszichológiai Szemle, Vol 18, No 3, 1961, pp 376-379.

Data: [Bookreview] The Psychic Properties of Man. Vol 2. Abilities.

Authors: KOVALYOV, A.G;  
MYASISHCHEV, V.N.

Publisher: Izd. Leningradshkogo Unyiverziteta, 1960, USSR

① for Komoloy  
orig. in USSR

KOMOLY, Judit

"Psychic characteristics of man" by A.G.Kovaljov [Aleksandr Grigor'evich Kovalev] and V.N.Mjassiscev [Myasishchev, Vladimir Nikolaevich].  
Reviewed by Judit Komoly. Magy pszichol szemle 18 no.3:376-379 '61.

KOMOLY, Peter

The Roman camp and settlement at Albertfalva. Elet tud 16 no.31:  
963-967 30 JI '61.

KOMOLYATOV, L.D., inzh.

Restoration of condenser tube plates and transition to  
bilateral pipe rolling. Energetik 10 no.9:17-18 S '62.

(MIRA 17:1)

KOMON, J., promovany lekar

Review of out-patient work in the territorial communities of the Banska Bystrica district. Possibilities for improving the work in the community. Cesk. zdrav. 12 no.12:628-632 D \* 64.

1. Okresny ustav narodneho zdravia, Banska Bystrica.

VARPAKHOVSKIY, A.S.; DYATLOV, V.V.; KUZENKO, I.T.; MIKHEL'SON, G.S.;  
SMIRNOV, A.G.; KOMONOV, A.S., red.

[Elements of contactless remote control systems] Elementy  
beskontaktnykh sistem telemekhaniki. Moskva, TSentr.  
nauchno-tekhn. informatsii Gos.proizvodstvennogo kom-ta po  
gazovoi promyshl. SSSR, 1963. 16 p. (MIRA 17:11)

KOMONOV, A.S., red.

[Aid to the welder and assembler of main pipelines; collection of guides] V pomoshch' svarshchiku i montazhniku magistral'nykh truboprovodov; sbornik pamiatok. Moskva, 1964. 57 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy proizvodstvennyy komitet po gazovoy promyshlennosti.

KOMONOV, S.S., red.

[TV-1 type tuning vibration testing unit with a low level of mechanical noise. Adopting and operating new automatic control systems for electrically driven centrifugal pumps].  
Tarirovochnyi vibratsionnyi stand tipa TV-1 s nizkim urovnem mekhanicheskikh shumov. Osvoenie i opyt ekspluatatsii novykh sistem avtomatizatsii tsentrobeznykh elektroprivodnykh magnetatelei. Moskva, Informatsionnyi tsentr Gazproma SSSR, 1963. 22 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy proizvodstvennyy komitet po gazovoy promyshlennosti.

KOMOR, A.

Important problems of Hungarian metallurgy , p. 301, KOHASZATI  
LAPOK, (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest, Vol. 11,  
No. 7, July 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

BRAUN, S.; KOMOR, K.

Non-hypertensive nephrosclerosis; contribution to the role of adrenals in hypertension. Orv. hetil. 94 no.11:302-305 15 Mar 1953. (GLML 24:4)

1. Doctors. 2. B Internal Department (Head Physician -- Dr. Imre Bach) and Prosectorium (Head Physician -- Dr. Sandor Braun), Peterfy Sandor utcai Metropolitan Hospital-Polyclinic (Director -- Dr. Jozsef Lendvai).

KOMOR, Karoly, dr.; GARAS, Zsuzsa, dr.

Determination of basal metabolism during sleep therapy and its value in differential diagnosis. Orv hetil 95 no.16:424-429  
Ap '54. (REAL 3:8)

1. A Peterfy Sandor-utcai Korhaz Rendelointezet (igazgato: Lendvai Jozsef dr.) B. belosztalyanak (foorvos: Bach Imre dr. az orvostudomanyok. kandidatusa) kozlemenye.

(BASAL METABOLISM, determ.

\*in sleep ther., value in differ. diag.)

(SLEEP, ther. use

\*basal metab. in, determ. & its value in differ. diag.)

KOMOR, Karoly, dr.; GARAS, Zsuzsa, dr.

Experiences in intravenous application of ACTH. Orv. hetil. 95  
no. 38:1033-1035 19 Sept 54.

1. A Fovarosí Peterfy Sándor-utcai Korház-rendelő (igazgató:  
Lendvai József dr) B) Belosztályának (főorvos Bach Imre dr., az  
orvostudományok kandidátusa) közleménye.  
(ACTH, admin.  
intravenous)

KOMOR, Karoly, dr.; KOCH, Sandor, dr.

Pneumonia and severe allergic penicillin shock during cortisone therapy. Orv. hetil. 95 no.38:1047-1049 19 Sept 54.

1. A Fovarci Peterfy Sandor-utcai Korhaz-rendelo (igazgato-foorvos: Lendvai Jozsef dr.) B) Belstalyanak (foorvos: Bach Imre, dr. az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.

(ASTHMA, ther.

cortisone ther. compl. by pneumonia & followed by fatal anaphylactic shock due to penicillin ther.)

(PNEUMONIA, ther.

penicillin, causing fatal anaphylactic shock during cortisone ther. of status asthmaticus)

(ALLERGY

to penicillin, in pneumonia during cortisone ther. of status asthmaticus)

(PENICILLIN, inj. eff.

anaphylactic shock, fatal in pneumonia during cortisone ther. of status asthmaticus)

(CORTISONE, ther. use

status asthmaticus compl. by pneumonia, penicillin ther. causing fatal anaphylactic shock)

KOMOR, Karoly, dr.

Allergic complications arising during penicillin therapy. Orv. hetil.  
95 no.49:1358-1360 5 Dec 54.

1. A Fovarosi Peterfy Sandor-utcai Korhaz-rendelo (igazgato: Lendvai  
Jozsef dr.) Belstalyanak (foorvos: Bach Imre dr. az orvostudomanyok  
kandidatusa) koslemenye.

(PENICILLIN, inj. eff.  
allergic reactions)

(ALLERGY  
to penicillin)

KOMOR, Karoly, dr.; GARAS, Zsuzsa, dr.

Paroxysmal tachycardia. Orv. hetil. 95 no.51:1389-1393 19 Dec 54.

1. A fovearosi Peterffy Sandor utcai kórház-rendelő (igazgató:  
Lendvai József dr.) Belosztályának (osztályvezető: Bach Imre dr.)  
az orvostudományok kandidátusa) közleménye.  
(TACHYCARDIA, PAROXYSMAL)

KOMOR, K., dr.

Relief of attacks in paroxysmal tachycardia. Ther. hung. no.2:  
22-23 1955.

1. Municipal Hospital, Peterffy S. -utca, Budapest (Director: Dr. J. Lendvai) Medical Department "B" (Head-physician: Prof. I. Bac)  
(TACHYCARDIA, PAROXYSMAL, therapy  
ATP)  
(ADENILYMPHOSPHATE, ther. use  
tachycardia, paroxysmal)

BACH, Imre, dr.; FELIX, Janos, dr.; GARAS, Zsuzsa, dr.; KOMOR, Karoly, dr.;  
POPPER, Zsuzsa, dr.

Effect of neosteron on creatine excretion in muscular dystrophy.  
Magy. Belorv. arch. 8 no.4:106-108 Aug 55.

1. A Fovarosí Peterfy Sandor utcai korház-rendelő (Igazgató:  
Lendvai, József dr.) B. belosztályának (főorvos: Bach, Imre dr.,  
az orvostudományok kandidátusa) és laboratóriumának (főorvos:  
Szmuk, Imre dr.) közleménye.

(ANDROGENS, effects,  
on creatine excretion in musc. dystrophy.)  
(URINE,  
creatin, eff. of androgens in musc. dystrophy.)  
(CREATINE, in urine,  
eff. of androgens in musc. dystrophy.)  
(PROGRESSIVE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY,  
eff. of androgens on urinary creatine in.)

BACH, Imre; FELIX, Janos; KOMOR, Karoly

Effect of the sodium and potassium content of food on blood pressure and sodium excretion in hypertensive patients. *Magy. belorv. arch.* 8 no.5:158-160 Oct 55.

1. A Fovarosi Peterfy Sandor utcai korhaz-rendelo (Igazgato: Lendvai, Jozsef dr.) B. Belosztalyanak (foorvos Bach, Imre dr., az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.

(HYPERTENSION, ther.

potassium diet, eff. on blood pressure & sodium excretion. (Hun))

(DIETS, in various dis.

hypertension, eff. of potassium diet on blood pressure & sodium excretion. (Hun))

(POTASSIUM

diet, eff. on blood pressure & sodium excretion in hypertension, ther. value. (Hun))

(SODIUM, in urine

in hypertension, eff. of potassium diet. (Hun))

FEKETE, Balass, dr.,; KOMOR, Karoly, dr.,; SZMUK, Imre, dr.

Determination of penicillin in the blood, administration of penicillin per os, and prolonged action of penicillin. Orv. hetil. 96 no.10:264-267 6 Mar 55

1. A Fovarosí Peterfi Sándor utcai Korház-rendelő (igazgató: Lendvai József dr.) Laboratóriumának (főorvos: Smuk Imre dr.) és B. Belosztalyának (főorvos Bach Imre dr. az orvostudományok kandidátusa) közleménye.

(PENICILLIN, administration,  
oral, prolonged action penicillin)

KOMOR, Karoly, dr.,; GARAS, Zsuzsa, dr.,; BERENYI, Laszlo.

Treatment with zinc and ACTH. Orv. hetil. 96 no.34:969-971  
28 Aug 55.

1. A Fovarosi Peterfy Sandor utcai Korhaz Rendelo (igazgato:  
Lendvai Jozsef dr.) B-Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Bach Imre dr.,  
az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.

(ZINC, therapeutic use  
zinc chloride with ACTH)

(ACTH, ther. use  
with zinc chloride)

KOMOR, Karoly, dr.; GARAS, Zeuzsa, dr.; BERENYI, Laszlo

Experience with ACTH adsorbed on a precipitate of zinc phosphate.  
Orv. hetil. 96 no.35:969-971 28 Aug 55.

1. A Fovarosi Peterfy Sandor utcai Korhaz Rendelo (igazgato:  
Lendvai, Jozsef, dr.). B-Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Bach, Imre, dr.,  
az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.

(ACTH

adsorp. on zinc phosphate precipitate, ther. use)

(ZINC

phosphate adsorp. of ACTH, ther. use)

KOMOR, K., Dr.; GARAS, Z., Dr.

Differential diagnosis of thyropathies by investigation of basal metabolic rate during intravenous anaesthesia. Ther. hung. no.2: 23-24 1956.

1. Municipal Policlinic, Peterfy S. utca (Director: Dr. J. Lendvay), Medical Department B (Head-physician: Dr. I. Bach), Budapest.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, differ. diag.

basal metab. rate determ. in intravenous anesth.)

(BASAL METABOLISM, determ.

in hyperthyroidism in intravenous anesth., differ. diag. value)

KOMOR, K.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.11/4 Dermatology, etc. Apr 57

957. KOMOR K., MARTON I., FÉLIX J., GARAS Z., REGÓCZI O. and TÁRAI J. Fővárosi Péterfy Sándor utcai Kórház-Rendelő, Belosztályának; Fővárosi Tétényi Uti Kórház II. Belosztályának Közl. \*Pfeifer-Weber-Christian tünetegyüttes (panniculitis nodosa acuta). Pfeifer-Weber-Christian syndrome (panniculitis nodosa acuta) MAG.BELORV.ARCH. 1956. 9/2 (52-58) Illus. 3

In Pfeifer-Weber-Christian's syndrome, there is recurrent, non-suppurative focal inflammation of the subcutaneous fatty tissue, and often also of the fat of the internal organs, mostly accompanied by increase in temperature. This pathological picture usually develops in young women with a tendency to adiposity. It is probably due to an auto-immunization process, which is released by allergy (also towards drugs), infection or damage to the tissues. Out of the authors' 9 cases, one only was associated with Boeck's sarcoid, erythematodes disseminatus subchronicus, or a combination of iodine allergy and trauma. Seven patients were - at least transiently - hypertensive. The prognosis is doubtful, since out of slightly more than 100 cases, 14 were fatal. Treatment: (1) Avoidance of allergizing drugs (especially those containing iodine or bromine). (2) Possible focal or generalized infections should be cured with antibiotics and chemotherapeutics, if necessary also surgically by removal of foci, because these infections are the probable cause of the autoimmunization process. (3) The hyperergic reaction should be attenuated by the use of ACTH, cortisone, prednison etc., antihistaminics and X-rays. (4) Transfusions, roborants and symptomatic treatment.